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## FOUR MAYORS OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

By Michael I. Weller.

### 2nd MAYOR

DANIEL RAPINE. 1812—1813.

Our second Mayor, Daniel Rapine, lived at the Southwest corner of New Jersey Ave., & B, Street, S. E., this being the first house South of the U. S. Capitol. He was a printer by profession being the senior member of the publishing firm of Rapine, Conrad & Co. who kept a book store at the same location. He was elected to the office under the Act of Congress of May 4th. 1812 authorizing the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council to elect the Mayor: and he received an annual salary of \$400. The most notable event occurring during his term of office was the declaration of war against Great Britain which aroused the patriotic ardor of the citizens of Washington as is evidenced by the following Act:--

AN ACT MAKING AN APPROPRIATION IN AID OF THE DEFENCE OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

WHEREAS it is the duty of corporate bodies, as well as individuals whenever their Country is attacked, to render not only their personal services but pecuniary supplies in aid of such defence as the General Government may adopt:

AND WHEREAS the adjoining States are now invaded by the forces of the common enemy:

AND WHEREAS it may happen that a similar attack may be intended against this city, in which event it becomes necessary to be prepared for his reception, THEREFORE

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the board of aldermen and board of common council of the City of Washington, THAT the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated in aid of such measures as the President may adopt for the defence of this city, which sum shall be expended under the superintendence and direction of John Davidson, Peter Lenox, Elias B. Caldwell and Joseph Cassin, esqs. in conjunction with the Mayor of this City, for the time being in procuring such arms or munitions of war, and the defence of the City, as may seem advisable, and for the expenditure of which they shall render an account to the board of alderman and board of common council.

Sec. 2. AND be it further enacted. THAT the Mayor be, and is hereby authorized to borrow the said sum or sums of any Banks in the District of Columbia, and for the repayment of which, the funds of this Corporation are solemnly pledged.

Approved May 20th, 1813.

Another Act of far reaching consequence and a fitting illustration of the views of that period is the following resolution about schools,

RESOLUTION TO RAISE BY LOTTERY THE SUM OF TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUILDING TWO PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSES ON THE LANCASTRIAN SYSTEM.

RESOLVED by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington. THAT

it is expedient to raise by lottery, the sum of ten thousand dollars (clear of expenses) for the following object to the accomplishment of which the ordinary funds of the City are inadequate, viz,

For building, establishing and endowing two public schools, on the Lancastrian system (one in the Eastern and one in the Western section of the City) the sum of ten thousand dollars.

RESOLVED. THAT the Mayor be, and he is hereby requested to present the foregoing resolution to the President of the United States, and respectfully solicit his approbation thereto.

Approved November 19th, 1812.

I approve the object as above stated, for which it is proposed to raise, by lottery, the sum of ten thousand dollars by the corporation of the City of Washington.

JAMES MADISON.

November 23rd, 1812.

An interesting law enacted by the Corporation, was:—

AN ACT DIRECTING THE TREASURER TO OPEN SEPERATE ACCOUNTS IN THE BANK OF WASHINGTON.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, THAT the treasurer be, and is hereby directed to open four different accounts in the bank of Washington, to wit, one for the first ward, one for the second ward, one for the third ward and one for the fourth ward, and that the collection of taxes on real and personal property for the different wards in future be, and they are

hereby directed to make their deposits to the credit of the treasurer in the bank of Washington, to be passed to his credit in the account for the ward in which the same shall have been collected.

Sec. 2. AND be it enacted, THAT the treasurer be directed to open a general account in the bank of Washington for the deposit of all monies coming into the treasury not specified in the first section of this Act.

Sec. 3. AND be it enacted, THAT no money shall be drawn out of any ward account, except for expenditures in the ward for which the account was opened, unless for it's proportion of any sum or sums required to be paid into the general account.

Approved November 18th, 1812.

On December the 21st, 1812, the Corporation ordered that a public market house should be established, to be called the Capitol Hill Market, which was located in the center of East Capitol Street, between 1st & 2nd streets East; rather a curious fact in connection with this market house, which was a two story building, not generally known, is that the U. S. Supreme and Circuit Courts used the upper story for court purposes after the destruction of the Capitol by the British forces, August 24th, 1814. Taxes were not high in those days, the rate being only \$0.50 on every \$100. value of real and personal property, while the owners of slaves were assessed \$1.50 for males and \$1.00 for females annually—payable only when the slaves were between the ages of fifteen and forty-five years.

The entire population of Washington, white and colored, was less than ten thousand, occupying about 1,500. houses.

Rapine had been in the 2nd, 3rd & 7th Council, to-

gether with the celebrated Architect James Hoban and other historic characters, such as Peter Hagner, John P. Van Ness, Daniel Carroll, Nicholas King et al.

Rapine had also served as Mayor a part of Mayor Brent's last term from June, 1811 to June, 1812, having been appointed by President Madison, to serve out the balance of Brent's term, when he, Brent, peremptorily declined to act any longer as Mayor.

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### 3rd. MAYOR.

DR. JAMES H. BLAKE. 1813--1817.

The third Mayor, Dr. James H. Blake whose home was on the west side of 13th street, West, between E and F streets, was a physician of repute, universally esteemed, who entered upon the duties of his office when the City was seriously menaced by the enemy who finally after the disastrous battle of Bladensburg entered the City on the night of August 24th, 1814 and after perpetrating many acts of vandalism retired precipitately on the night of the 25th. It may not be out of place to allude here to the following appreciation of heroism.

AN ACT APPROPRIATING A SUM OF MONEY FOR THE PURCHASE OF A SWORD; TO BE PRESENTED TO COMMODORE BARNEY.

BE it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, THAT for the purpose of defraying the cost of a sword, which the City Council has voted to Commodore Bar-

ney, as a testimony of their respect for the gallantry and intrepidity displayed by himself, and the officers and men under his command, in the defence of the City on the 24th. day of August last, there shall be and is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars to be expended under the direction of the Mayor of this City.

Approved October 18th, 1814.

August the 14th, 1814, President Madison issued a proclamation to Congress to convene in extra session, which assembled September the 19th, in chambers fitted out in the General Post Office building on 7th street N. W. (also known as Blodgett's Hotel), on account of the destruction of the U. S. Capitol building. It was during this session that the remarkable discussion occurred over the proposition to remove the National Capital from Washington the motion at one time prevailed, until finally by the influential exertions of the Virginia and Maryland representatives and by a very narrow margin it was at last decided to rebuild the public buildings which had been partially destroyed by the enemy and President Madison was authorized to borrow \$500,000 for these purposes from any bank or banks in the District of Columbia. It is certainly gratifying to know that the full amount needed by the U. S. Government was immediately tendered as a loan by the City banks.

An incident of the capture of Washington, was the venom displayed by the invaders towards the property of two future Mayors, Joseph Gales, Jr., and William W. Seaton, the editors and owners of the "National Intelligencer". Admiral Cockburn singled out the contents of their building to be burned in revenge for

their persistent advocacy of the continuation of the war.

This significant card appeared in the "National Intelligencer" of September the 1st. "Those citizens who politely endeavored to save any portion of our books from the flames to which the enemy consigned them or any of the printing materials &c. &c., are respectfully requested to deliver them to our foreman Andrew Tate and accept our thanks for their politeness." August 31st. Gales & Seaton.

This number of the paper also mentions "that on Thursday evening last while our devoted city was in possession of the Enemy, it was visited by a tremendous hurricane, which did great damage to the houses, blowing off the roofs of many, destroying chimnies, fences etc. In some parts of the City every house was more or less injured".

In the issue of August the 22nd, is the following strange notice:—

Marshal's Office (D. C.)

Washington, Aug. 22nd, 1814.

By order of the proper authority, it is required that all alien enemies, within the District of Columbia, report themselves weekly until further notice. This regulation can not be dispensed with. Those who reside in Washington County will report themselves at the Marshal's Office in Washington every Wednesday. Those who reside in Alexandria County will report themselves at the Marshal's Office in the Town of Alexandria every Wednesday.

WASHINGTON BOYD,

Marshal, Dist. Col.

At this time more than one third of the population was foreign born. Some of the most prominent resi-

dents were British subjects, yet to their honor be it said, they were invariably found in the ranks of the defenders of the National Capital. That Mayor Blake was not remiss in his duties can be gleaned from an appeal by him to his fellow citizens to enroll themselves in the different wards in independent companies, every man able to carry a musket, "because the Militia has gone to meet the enemy": he concludes the call by stating "that the well known patriotism of the Citizens of Washington, is a sure guarantee that they will cheerfully comply with so reasonable a request at a time of peril like the present. Affection for our Wives, Children and Homes,—Patriotism and interest, all demand our services in the best way we can render them."

Congress being temporarily without a home, Daniel Carroll of Duddington and Thomas Law with a few associates erected a building for their use at the Southwest corner of 1st and A streets, North-east, which was afterwards known as the Brick Capitol; this structure was completed in four months time so that on December the 8th, 1815, the first session of the Fourteenth Congress met there. It was in front of this building, then called Congress Hall, that President James Monroe was inaugurated March 5th, 1817. At the present time it is converted into private residences, in one of which Associate Justice Stephen J. Field, of the U. S. Supreme Court resides.

Mayor Blake was accused of cowardice in leaving the City when the British entered, but he replied so vigorously, in his controversy with Dr. Wm. Thornton that the charges were abandoned. Rather an interesting item appears in the "Intelligencer" under date of September 9th. "The Public Buildings having been mostly destroyed the various offices are locating them-

selves in those private houses which are most commodious and conveniently situated for the purpose. The President will occupy Col. Tayloe's large house, which was lately occupied by the French Minister; the Department of State occupies the house lately occupied by Judge Duvall; the Treasury Department is fixed at the house formerly occupied by the British Minister Foster; the War office is in the building adjoining the Bank of the Metropolis; the Navy Office in Mr. Mechlin's house near the West Market and the General Post Office in one of Mr. Way's new houses" etc. etc.

Dr. Wm. Thornton, previously mentioned, is entitled to the credit of saving much valuable public and private property; he speaks in commendation of the actions of Dr. James Ewell and Major L'Enfant during this exciting period. Somewhat comforting midst all this warlike turmoil is it to find that "The subscriber will accommodate a small family with furnished lodgings or board; or can accommodate FOUR members of Congress with comfortable board on reasonable terms.

THADY HOGAN.

North F St, near St. Patrick's church."

Under date of September 26th, is published "The Star Spangled Banner," for the first time in Washington, it is credited to a Baltimore paper, a foot note says,—"Whoever is the author of these lines, they do equal honor to his principles and his talents." Nat. Int. el.

It was not known at this time that Francis Scott Key, then a resident of Georgetown, was the author.

An appeal for funds was made by Gales and Seaton in the following style

"Bank notes of every description, counterfeits excepted, will be thankfully received by the editors of the

National Intelligencer in payment of arrears and advance from their subscribers and Patrons, without discount or deduction”.

Apparently even in those days, journalists had to contend with delinquent subscribers.

Dr. Blake while a native of Calvert County, Maryland, practiced his profession for a number of years in Virginia, coming to Washington in 1807, where he received distinguished attention on account of his professional ability, taking an active part in all public affairs. He was filling the office of register of wills, at the time of his death, July 29th, 1819.

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#### 4th MAYOR.

BENJAMIN G. ORR. 1817—1819.

Mr. Orr resided at the N. W. corner of 8th St. and Market Space, N. W., occupied now by Mr. Hoeke's furniture establishment: during his mayoralty he was very active in procuring public improvements, grading streets and securing the passage of laws for the better maintenance of order etc. He received the authority of the Common Council to borrow the money from the local banks and to pledge the taxes of the City for the faithful payment of the debt: he was also directed to issue ten thousand Corporation due bills of \$1.00 each to be applied to similar uses. Apparently the citizens had a bad dog scare during the year 1819, for on August the 14th, an Act was passed forbidding any dogs running at large in the City, between the 1st of May and the 1st day of November, it was ordered that “it shall be the duty of the constable in their respective

wards to kill and bury all such dogs," and provided further, that "it shall also be lawful for any OTHER PERSON WHATSOEVER, to kill any dog going at large within the period aforesaid."

The Mayor seemed also to think that the morals of the inhabitants required the closing of the public markets on Sundays, so he persuaded the Corporation to repeal all laws permitting such opening and substituting Saturdays as the proper time for housekeepers to lay in supplies. It was also during his term that any and every person was clothed with the power to kill and destroy every animal of the goat kind that should be found running at large. The City was becoming more cultivated too, \$1,000. was appropriated for the purchase of four large fire bells to be placed on the top of the several ward market houses; fire companies were organized; apparatus purchased and other necessities indulged in: the money was partially raised by the means of lotteries; firebugs were not unknown, for on the 13th of April, 1819, the Mayor was instructed to offer a reward of \$500. for the apprehension of the incendiaries. The following resolutions are interesting:—

#### RESOLUTIONS FIXING NAMES TO CERTAIN AVENUES.

RESOLVED by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, THAT the following avenues in the City of Washington shall, hereafter be designated by the names hereinafter respectively affixed thereto, to wit:

The avenue as laid out on the ground plan of the City running in a north eastern direction from the open space formed by the intersection of East Capitol

street with Massachusetts, North Carolina and Kentucky Avenue, to the boundary of the City, TENNESSEE AVENUE.

The avenue, as laid out on the ground plan of the City running in a south western direction from Judiciary Square to Canal street, LOUISIANA AVENUE.

The Avenue, as laid out on the ground plan of the City, running in a south eastern direction from Fifteenth street west to Canal street, OHIO AVENUE.

The Avenue as laid out on the ground plan of the City running in a south eastern direction from Judiciary Square, INDIANA AVENUE.

RESOLVED, That the Mayor be requested to present the aforesaid resolutions to the President of the United States and respectfully solicit his approbation.

Approved November 4th, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION TO RAISE BY LOTTERY THE SUM OF TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, FOR THE PURPOSES THEREIN MENTIONED.

RESOLVED by the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, THAT it is expedient, to raise, by lottery, the sum of ten thousand dollars (clear of expenses) in addition to the sums heretofore authorized, for the following objects, to wit: for building, establishing and endowing public schools, for building a penitentiary and for building a town house or city hall in the City of Washington.

RESOLVED that the Mayor present the foregoing resolution to the President of the United States and respectfully solicit his approbation.

Approved November 4th, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

It was during Orr's term that an important change was made in the building regulations that Washington had originally approved Oct. 17th, 1791: these had provided that "all houses erected in the City must have brick or stone walls, that none should be higher than forty feet nor lower than thirty five feet on any Avenue, no frame houses were to be constructed within the City excepting temporary conveniences for lodging workmen or to secure building materials and these were to be removed at once when so ordered by the Commissioners"; but it appears from the records that Presidents Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison had at various times suspended the enforcement of this law, until January 14th, 1818, President Monroe issued a proclamation in which he stated that experience had taught that these arbitrary provisions seriously impeded the improvement of the City and ordered their abrogation until January 1st, 1820, excepting however that no wooden house should cover more than 320 square feet nor be higher than twelve feet from sill to eaves nor should they be within 24 feet of a brick or stone building. Again in 1822, President Monroe modified these laws to some extent, probably finding their severity retarded too much the growth of the City.

Samuel Lane, Commissioner of Public Buildings, having been charged with paying extravagant prices for labor and materials used upon the public buildings, in a report submitted to Congress, January 25th, 1820, furnishes an interesting table of such cost, which proves that the invasion of Washington gave an impetus to building and to the working classes that was attended by beneficial results, and it is added here for information, to wit:—

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**A TABLE SHOWING THE PRICE OF MATERIALS AND LABOR AT SEVERAL DIFFERENT PERIODS: AS GIVEN AT THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN WASHINGTON CITY.**

	From 1793 to 1800	1800-1812	1815-1820
Stonecutter's wages per day.....	\$1.25 to \$1.33	\$1.50 to \$1.75	\$2.50 to \$2.75
Bricklayer's wages per day.....	1.50 to 1.75	1.50 to 1.75	2.00 to 2.25
Carpenter's wages per day.....	1.00 to 1.50	1.00 to 1.50	1.62 to 1.88
Laborer's wages per day.....	.75	.75	1.00
Free stone per ton.....	7.00 to 8.00	8.00 to 9.00	10.00 to 12.00
Brick per thousand.....	7.00	7.00 to 7.50	9.00 to 9.12
Plank flooring per 100 feet.....	4.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	4.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	7.50
Plank, inch clear, 100 feet.....	1.50 to 2.00	1.50 to 2.00	4.00
Plank, inch rough, 100 feet.....	1.00	1.25 to 1.50	2.00

Washington, January 25th. 1820,  
 SAMUEL LANE,  
 Com. Pub. Bldgs.

5th MAYOR.

SAMUEL N. SMALLWOOD. 1819—1822.

Our fifth Mayor, who was the leading dealer in lumber and building supplies, lived at the corner of 2nd & N streets, Southeast; in the neighborhood of Smallwood's Wharf located at the foot of 2nd street, Southeast on the "Eastern Branch," one of the main wharves of the City. In 1820 the City had a population of 13,474 persons, of these 3,636 were colored, being about one-half slaves and the other half free colored: or about 1-3 colored, a ratio maintained to the present day; there were 2,141 buildings in Washington. The neighboring City of Alexandria contained 9,844 inhabitants and Georgetown had 7,519, so that their combined popula-

tion exceeded that of the Capital. It was under Smallwood that the plans were adopted for a City Hall as prepared by the English architect, George Hadfield, (who had served in 1803 in the 2nd Council) and the selection was made of Judiciary Square, the present site, for the purpose, instead of reservation 17 (now Garfield Park), which was specified in the original plan of the City of Washington. The structure was commenced, with imposing Masonic ceremonies:

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO TAKE POSSESSION OF JUDICIARY SQUARE FOR THE ERECTION OF A CITY HALL.**

**RESOLVED** by the Board of Aldermen and board of Common Council of the City of Washington, **THAT** the mayor be, and is hereby authorized, to take possession, with the consent of the President, of the United States, of such part of the Judiciary Square, south of E street North, for the purpose of erecting thereon a City Hall, and occupying the same for public purposes.

**RESOLVED**, That the foregoing resolution be submitted to the President of the United States for his approbation

Approved April 4, 1820.

June 8th. 1820.

I approve the resolution of the Board of Aldermen and board of common council of the city of Washington of April 4th, 1820, so far as to authorize the Mayor to take possession of so much of Judiciary Square as will be necessary for the erection thereon of a City Hall. Not knowing the amount of ground, included within the bounds described, I will at an

early period cause to be marked out, by precise line, so much as shall be fully adequate, on a liberal scale, to all public purposes contemplated by the resolution, which may be authorized by law,

JAMES MONROE.

After Smallwood had served one term the city charter was amended by Congress, May 15, 1820, providing that the Mayor should be elected by the same persons who were qualified to vote for the members of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, he was, therefore, elected to the position he was then occupying, for a term of two years.

April 5th, 1821, the Corporation enacted laws governing the institution for the accommodation of the destitute poor, giving it the official name of the "Washington Asylum"; this was located on M street, between 6th and 7th streets, N. W.

Liberal appropriations by the City were constantly being made for the improvement of streets etc. An Act was also passed to pay to Francis Scott Key the sum of \$60. for his services as counsel and attorney for the Corporation. The Mayor was also "authorized and directed to lease to Messrs. Warren and Wood, or to trustees to be appointed by the stockholders to a new theatre or to any other person or persons, so much ground as shall be granted by the President of the United States as a site for a theatre, for a term not exceeding twenty years, at an annual rent of ten dollars, conditioned that if said theatre shall cease to be used for dramatic exhibitions for a term of two years, such lease shall be void and of no effect and the Mayor is hereby authorized and directed in such event to take possession of said theatre and hold it subject to the future disposition of the said Corporation." Section 2

allows an extension of the lease for a further term of 20 years, at a rent to be not less than 5 per cent. of the net clear profits, which may be derived from the use of said theatre etc.

While labor and materials were not expensive in these primitive days, yet the cost of laying sidewalks in front of buildings by the Corporation exposed the owners to a tax of not less than \$2.50 to \$3.00 per front foot, more than double the amount charged at the present time; still the paternal solicitude of the City fathers for the welfare of the community was manifested in many ways, apparently they were never contented unless they were engaged in framing laws for the amelioration of their constituents; what with enacting stronger scavenger laws, or measures regulating slaves or free persons of color, or adjusting salaries, it can readily be seen that they were kept busy. When receipts from taxes were insufficient to defray expenses, the money was borrowed from the Banks, or corporation due bills in denomination of \$0.50 or \$1.00 were issued, or when larger sums were needed, then lotteries were started to tide the affairs over until money became more plentiful; the sale of lottery tickets furnished the means not only to erect the City Hall but also other public buildings. Churches, even, did not disdain to avail themselves of the means of lotteries to raise funds, in fact it can readily be claimed that during a period of over fifty years lotteries were not only tolerated but they were always popular.

Mayor Smallwood's 6th. term expired June, 1822, he was succeeded by Mayor Thomas Carberry who served until June, 1824, when the very popular Smallwood was again called to the Mayoralty but unfortunately was removed by the hand of death on September 30th, 1824, his last public Act being the following:—

“RESOLVED by the board of Aldermen and board of Common Council of the City of Washington, THAT the Mayor, the President of the board of Aldermen, the President of the board of Common Council, two members of each board of the Council, major general Brown, commodore Tingey, Daniel Carroll of Duddington and Richard Bland Lee, esquires, be, and they are hereby requested to act as a committee in behalf of the citizens of Washington to make suitable arrangements to receive and entertain General Lafayette, in the Metropolis of the Nation, of which he is the guest, and to make every arrangement to pay him that high respect to which his eminent services to the Republic so justly entitle him.

RESOLVED that the said committee be requested to confer with the President of the United States upon the subject of the manner of receiving General Lafayette, and to adapt their arrangements so as to harmonize with those of the national authorities.

RESOLVED, that if in the opinion of the Mayor and the Presidents of the two boards, it shall be considered expedient for the two boards to be convened to make further provisions for carrying into effect the arrangements that may be adopted by the committee, then the Mayor shall convene the two boards in session for that purpose.

Approved August 24th, 1824.

SAMUEL N. SMALLWOOD,  
Mayor.

Smallwood first entered public life in 1804 when he was elected to the 3rd Council as Alderman, having Rapine as his colleague, he occupied a similar position in 1806 and was elected President of the board in 1809, serving again in 1810 & 1811; he was the only one of our twenty mayors who died while in office.

There were at this period eleven churches of all denominations in the City: the Masonic hall was on the West side of 11th street, immediately South of Pa. Ave., occupied now by the new Post Office, opposite the theatre, also called Carusi's saloon; the Orphan Asylum on 7th street, East side, between H & I streets; the General Post Office & Patent Office occupied the building on E street, between 7th & 8th streets, on which the P. O. department is now located. South Washington was an island separated from the balance of the city by water courses and canals. Members of Congress, Representatives and Senators received \$8.00 per diem for their services when in attendance. A tariff reduction averaging about ten per cent was allowed on all goods imported in American vessels as an incentive for the expansion of our commercial marines, (worthy of imitation now-a-days) while the District of Columbia had considerable direct commercial traffic with foreign countries, having two ports of entry, Georgetown and Alexandria, through which foreign goods were received in large quantities.

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The PRESIDENT: Before adjournment, I desire to ask the Society whether there is any resolution or business in order. If not, I desire in their name to express to the gentlemen who have addressed us the hearty thanks of the Society. Several of the addresses, as you have noticed, show very thorough research into the records of the City, and historical investigation of great value. We congratulate the gentlemen upon the success of their efforts; and especially, may I say, in respect of one of our mayors, Peter Force, a more beautiful tribute, evidently dictated from per-

sonal regard and esteem, has never been rendered to a citizen than that rendered to Peter Force's memory by Mr. Spofford to-night. (Applause.)

With this acknowledgment to all the speakers for the labor and the interest they have afforded the Society and the audience, I await a motion to adjourn, if there is no other business pending.

Upon motion, the Society adjourned, sine die.